

Davids (KS) Keller
 Davis, Danny K. Kelly (IL)
 Davis, Rodney Kelly (MS)
 Dean Kelly (PA)
 DeFazio Khanna
 DeGette Kildee
 DeLauro Kilmer
 DelBene Kim (CA)
 Demings Kim (NJ)
 DeSaulnier Kind
 DesJarlais Kirkpatrick
 Diaz-Balart Krishnamoorthi
 Dingell Kuster
 Doggett Kustoff
 Donalds LaHood
 Doyle, Michael LaMalfa
 F. Lamb
 Dunn Langevin
 Ellzey Larsen (WA)
 Emmer Larson (CT)
 Escobar Latta
 Eshoo LaTurner
 Espallat Lawrence
 Estes Lawson (FL)
 Evans Lee (CA)
 Fallon Lee (NV)
 Feenstra Lesko
 Ferguson Letlow
 Finstad Levin (CA)
 Fischbach Levin (MI)
 Fitzgerald Lieu
 Fitzpatrick Lofgren
 Fleischmann Long
 Fletcher Loudermilk
 Flood Lowenthal
 Flores Lucas
 Foster Luetkemeyer
 Foxx Luria
 Frankel, Lois Lynch
 Franklin, C. Mace
 Scott Malinowski
 Gallagher Malliotakis
 Gallego Maloney,
 Garamendi Carolyn B.
 Garbarino Maloney, Sean
 Garcia (CA) Mann
 Garcia (IL) Manning
 Garcia (TX) Mast
 Gibbs Matsui
 Gimenez McBath
 Golden McCarthy
 Gomez McCaul
 Gonzales, Tony McClain
 Gonzalez, McCollum
 Vicente McGovern
 Gooden (TX) McHenry
 Gottheimer McNerney
 Granger Meeks
 Graves (LA) Meijer
 Graves (MO) Meng
 Green, Al (TX) Meuser
 Griffith Mfume
 Grijalva Miller (WV)
 Guest Miller-Meeks
 Guthrie Moonenar
 Harder (CA) Mooney
 Harshbarger Moore (AL)
 Hayes Moore (UT)
 Herrell Moore (WI)
 Herrera Beutler Morelle
 Higgins (NY) Moulton
 Hill Mrvan
 Himes Murphy (FL)
 Hinson Murphy (NC)
 Hollingsworth Nadler
 Horsford Napolitano
 Houlahan Neal
 Hoyer Neguse
 Hudson Nehls
 Huffman Newhouse
 Huizenga Newman
 Issa Norcross
 Jackson Lee O'Halleran
 Jacobs (CA) Obernolte
 Jacobs (NY) Ocasio-Cortez
 Jayapal Omar
 Jeffries Owens
 Johnson (GA) Palazzo
 Johnson (LA) Pallone
 Johnson (OH) Palmer
 Johnson (SD) Panetta
 Johnson (TX) Pappas
 Jones Pascrell
 Joyce (OH) Payne
 Joyce (PA) Peltola
 Kafele Pence
 Kaptur Perlmutter
 Katko Peters
 Keating Pfluger

Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Ross
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan (NY)
 Ryan (OH)
 Salazar
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sempolinski
 Sessions
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Tenney
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres (NY)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Drew
 Van Dyne
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Velazquez
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Waltz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)

Welch
 Westrup
 Westerman
 Wexton
 Wild
 Babin
 Biggs
 Bishop (NC)
 Brooks
 Buck
 Burchett
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Davidson

Williams (GA)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 NAYS—26
 Duncan
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Good (VA)
 Gosar
 Green (TN)
 Grothman
 Harris
 Hice (GA)
 NOT VOTING—15
 Gohmert
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Greene (GA)
 Hartzler
 Hern
 Kinzinger
 Lamborn
 Leger Fernandez
 McKinley
 Miller (IL)

Womack
 Yakym
 Zeldin
 Higgins (LA)
 Jackson
 Jordan
 Massie
 McClintock
 Rosendale
 Roy
 Taylor
 Mullin
 Norman
 Perry
 Steube
 Yarmuth

□ 1043

Messrs. JORDAN, BURCHETT, GREEN of Tennessee, and BABIN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. TIFFANY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was not present on December 2, 2022 during the Roll Call No. 500 vote, H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei
 (Balderson)
 Axne (Wild)
 Barragán
 (Correa)
 Bass (Cicilline)
 Brooks (Moore
 (AL))
 Brown (MD)
 (Evans)
 Butterfield
 (Beyer)
 Calvert
 (Valadao)
 Cárdenas
 (Correa)
 Carter (LA)
 (McBath)
 Cawthorn
 (Donalds)
 Cherfilus-
 McCormick
 (Brown (OH))
 Conway
 (Valadao)
 Craig (Stevens)
 Curtis (Moore
 (UT))
 DeFazio
 (Pallone)
 Demings (Castor
 (FL))
 DeSaulnier
 (Beyer)
 Diaz-Balart
 (Gimenez)
 Doyle, Michael
 F. (Pallone)
 Gallego
 (Stanton)
 Garbarino
 (Miller-Meeks)
 Gibbs
 (Balderson)

PROVIDING FOR THE PRINTING OF
 A REVISED EDITION OF THE
 RULES AND MANUAL OF THE
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 FOR THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHT-
 EENTH CONGRESS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1507

Resolved, That a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress be printed as a House document, and that three thousand additional copies shall be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives, of which nine hundred eighty copies shall be bound in leather with thumb index and delivered as may be directed by the Parliamentarian of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the House majority leader the schedule for next week.

But before I yield, I will just say that I know the gentleman from Maryland, the distinguished majority leader, has recently decided that he would not seek election to House Democrat leadership.

I know he will be staying in Congress, but I thank the gentleman for all of his years of service in leadership, which, of course, takes a lot of extra time, in addition to the general duties of being a Member of Congress from Maryland, to help run the institution of Congress. He has served as majority leader, served as whip, served as chair and vice chair of the Democrat Caucus, and served in many different capacities. I recognize and thank the gentleman for that service.

I am sure the Appropriations Committee eagerly anticipates his return there. As I yield, I thank the gentleman for his years of service and leadership.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank him for his remarks. I will say some other words at a later time, so we don't prolong this colloquy.

I will say to the gentleman, I have enjoyed being majority leader. I have enjoyed working with the gentleman, and I look forward to working in the

next Congress in a constructive way to try to solve the challenges confronting our country and giving our people the opportunities that we want them to have.

I know the gentleman is going to be the majority leader. I will tell him, I have been the minority whip, and being majority leader is a lot better. So he is going to enjoy this job. I look forward to working with him.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

As we look toward next week, we will still have continued colloquies, at least one more colloquy. I have enjoyed these as well, and we will have time to talk about that later.

If I could ask about the schedule for next week to the majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, let's hope we have just one more colloquy, maybe not three more colloquies.

On Monday, Mr. Speaker, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Members are advised that no votes are expected in the House on Monday.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Votes will occur as early as 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday.

The House will recess for the Congressional Gold Medal ceremony to honor the extraordinary courage and fidelity of the U.S. Capitol Police and others who protected the Capitol on January 6, 2021, and allowed us to return to this Chamber to confirm the constitutional duty of electing the President of the United States.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 2 p.m. for legislative business. The 2 p.m. convening time, I want to remind people, is because of the funeral of our beloved Don McEachin from Virginia, who sadly died after a long illness. His funeral will be at 11 a.m. in Virginia, and there will be arrangements for those who want to leave from here to go to the funeral in Virginia.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

Next week, the House will consider the Senate amendments to H.R. 8404, the Respect for Marriage Act, which will allow millions of interracial and same-sex couples to be able to live with greater certainty knowing their right to equal marriage is enshrined in Federal law.

The House will also consider Senate amendments to H.R. 7776, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for 2023.

Additionally, the House will consider two important immigration bills: H.R. 3648, the EAGLE Act, sponsored by Representative ZOE LOFGREN, to phase out the per country cap on employment-based immigrant visas, with no increase in the total number, and Representative TAKANO's H.R. 7946, the Veteran Service Recognition Act.

The House will consider bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business today.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, we noticed the Committee on Rules has scheduled a hearing on Monday for the National Defense Authorization Act. We still don't have any text for that bill. Obviously, the NDAA is a very important bill to laying out the priorities for our Nation's defense, and there has always been a lot of negotiation as it is leaving the House, as it goes to the Senate, as it has been in this conference. There are some issues that are well known that have been debated that, hopefully, will get resolved in that bill, but there is also talk that there may be non-related issues.

What I would ask is when will we be able to get text on this bill?

The bill is very important to our Nation's defense, but if Members are going to be asked to vote, maybe early next week on the bill, we surely wouldn't want a situation where they don't even see the text until early next week to then be asked to vote on that bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman raises an important point, how much time do people have to read the final product of a negotiation.

I was hopeful, frankly, that the bill would have been filed today. It is not ready for filing today because there are still some outstanding issues. But I have talked to Mr. SMITH, the chairman of the committee, who indicates they are making progress and they are hopeful they can get this done.

So the Committee on Rules notice is subject obviously to the completion of negotiations and the filing.

It is not done, not filed today. We need to have it filed as soon as possible. The conferees are working on getting that.

As the gentleman points out, this bill tends to be, historically on both sides of the aisle, where we add a lot of things to it, which are not necessarily directly related but are because this bill is something that we want to pass and that we do pass—and we will pass this one. It garners riders, if you will, on the bill.

That is still going on, but I am cognizant, and the gentleman is correct, we want to have sufficient time for Members to see the bill.

We would like to do this bill next week, if we can, because, as the gentleman points out, this is about the national security of our country and our participation in international stabilization efforts around the world, not the least, of course, is the unprovoked, illegal war initiated by Mr. Putin in Ukraine. So we are hopeful we can get this done as soon as possible.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I just would strongly encourage that as the text gets filed, if it is not some time in the next few hours, that when the gentleman is scheduling the floor vote on that bill, that there is enough time between when it goes to the Committee on Rules, when the text is filed, to

when the actual vote happens, so Members have ample time to review the final product.

I yield to the gentleman.

□ 1100

Mr. HOYER. Yes, I think that is a good point, and we will try to make sure that happens.

Mr. SCALISE. The final question would be on government funding. We are hearing there are negotiations. When we talk to appropriators on our side, they haven't indicated that they have been included in those negotiations.

Do we know where those negotiations are? Are all sides going to be included on a final negotiation on how government would be funded for the remainder of the fiscal year?

I yield.

Mr. HOYER. My expectation is that there would be four-corners discussion, as we have referred to it, with the Republican and Democrat House and Senate leaders included in those discussions.

Unfortunately, as you know, the Senate has not passed any appropriations bills, and there was no agreement on a top line. That has been the discussion.

The difference, as the gentleman probably knows, is discussions about what is the top line for defense discretionary and what is the top line for nondefense discretionary.

As I understand it, the parties have started talking in the Senate on that issue. We are waiting for, I think, agreement, and hopefully that agreement will be reached soon, hopefully as soon as perhaps the beginning of next week because the gentleman is absolutely correct, on December 16, the authority to fund the government ends, and we are either going to have to pass a short-term CR, a longer-term CR or, more preferably, the omnibus.

I will say, as the gentleman knows—he indicated I was returning to the Appropriations Committee—we talk about a CR adversely affects the defense, and it does. You can't plan if you are a manager of any of the programs in the Defense Department. But I would also bring to the attention of Members, it harms every agency and department of government because it makes them unable to plan on what resources they have available to do the work we have asked them to do by law.

A CR is a very clumsy, frankly, admission of failure to get our job done on time, which I have been very unhappy about for a very, very long period of time. It is an affliction that affects both sides in terms of delay. As I say, the Senate, when the Republicans were in charge, and when the Democrats were in charge, haven't really gotten a bill to the floor and gotten it passed.

But we are not going to shut down the government, so we will propose some action which will preclude shutting down the government at whatever time that action is needed, but I am

very, very hopeful that we will do an omnibus because an omnibus at least gives the government and its agencies a year's worth of notice as to what resources they have to use to accomplish the objectives we have asked them to.

I wish I had a more specific answer for you, but, as you know, the negotiations are going on about the top line, and hopefully that will be resolved relatively soon.

Mr. SCALISE. A broader discussion for another day. Clearly, as we look at next year, we would hope to pass all 12 appropriations bills out of the House, but as the gentleman points out, at some point the Senate is going to have to start moving appropriations bills, too. It can't just be this game of chicken where the clock is going to strike midnight and the Senate waits to start doing their job until it is already the midnight hour as opposed to it would be nice if there was some kind of shot clock they had after we send them a bill where they would actually act on that bill so it is not just an onus on the House to do our job, whether it is a partisan or bipartisan bill, and we have seen both that come out of the House.

At some point, the Senate has also got to do their job in a legislative body where you have a House and a Senate, if we are going to be able to conduct business that is not always waiting until the midnight hour to finally get a resolution on something as important as this. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. The gentleman is absolutely correct. There is a shot clock. It is September 30 at midnight. That is the shot clock. That is when government no longer is funded if we do not take some additional action.

I said to somebody this morning, there are 535 of us. Presumably we are all adults, presumably we are all rational people. Neither side would agree that everybody is that. But the fact of the matter is, we don't do what we know we have to do. You may want to do a lot of things, and we passed from our perspective very good legislation through this Congress, but the only thing you have to do is pass the 12 appropriations bills so you can fund the operations of government or make a decision that you are not going to fund a department, a program, an activity, whatever. But we don't do that.

We have, unfortunately, the sense that the delay is an acceptable process, as the gentleman points out. Then you get to the last minute, a crisis, and then you get a big bill we call the omnibus bill, that really it is so large and so few people have been participating in the formulation of that bill that it is unfair to the Members of Congress, and it is unfair to the American people.

I couldn't agree with the gentleman more that the appropriation process should be done, my own view is each bill should be considered individually. The Republicans started the practice, we followed the same practice of bundling them so we could save time. I

look forward to working with the gentleman. I am going back to the Appropriations Committee, working with Chair DELAURO and Ranking Member DELAURO on doing that. But to her credit, all 12 bills were reported out of committee in a timely fashion, and this is gratuitous—you didn't ask for this advice—but what I would suggest we should have done if we could have done it is start the markups in May, pass the bills in June, send them to the Senate, and have July and August and September to resolve differences between the two, and pass the bills by September 30. That is what we ought to do, I agree with the gentleman. It is an objective that we ought to try to attain.

Mr. SCALISE. I share the gentleman's concerns there. One of the reasons we put the calendar out for next year this early and built time in during those months before the summer so that there is ample time to get all 12 appropriations bills through the House, give the Senate time to do the work well in advance of the deadline, and then at some point the onus has to be on them to do the job they have to do before the midnight hour. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. One of the things—I have been on the Appropriations Committee; I was on it for 23 years before I took leave—we had actual conferences, Senators and House Members on the two subcommittees came together, discussed differences, tried to resolve those differences. That essentially does not exist any longer, and it is not healthy, I think, for the institution.

Mr. SCALISE. It is a good suggestion and something we can get back to, hopefully, in the new year, try to make this process work better. I appreciate the suggestion.

Again, we will have this conversation more next week. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

STANDING IN SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with the people of Ukraine and President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, who recently honored the over 14 million of his countrymen in Ukraine who died during the Holodomor, the Soviet-enforced famine that purposefully starved Ukraine in the early 1930s to subjugate them and politically control them.

Then, as now, the tyrants of the Soviet Union, Josef Stalin, and Russia used food and famine as a weapon of war. Innocent civilians are not unintended victims but, rather, specific targets of horrific brutality to rule over them.

Russia's and Putin's aim in this modern era, waging a war on Ukraine, is to

kill, maim, starve, freeze, and torture as many men, women, elderly, and children as possible.

These are war crimes. Putin and his enablers are war criminals. But the courageous Ukrainian people have not broken, they have not bent. They fight on with great valor.

As Ukraine leads this righteous fight for her liberty, her sovereignty, and her very survival, it is incumbent upon all free nations to aid her in her time of need.

Ukraine, America stands with you. The world stands with you. We pray and fight for the day that your home will be a peaceful, enterprising, and virtuous one again.

AMERICA SHOULD RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD

(Mr. MOONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, the United States is facing an inflation and debt crisis not seen in over 40 years. West Virginians have seen the value of their savings erode before their very eyes because of reckless tax-and-spend policies.

We know who is responsible for the current inflation crisis, but what in our country's history has allowed us to get to this point? The answer can actually be traced back to 1971, when President Nixon took the United States off the gold standard.

The gold standard means tying the dollar directly to the value of gold. Under the gold standard, any American would be able to trade their dollars for a fixed amount of gold. By linking the dollar to the value of gold, the money supply could only be increased if the supply of gold increases. This connects and protects the purchasing power of your dollars.

That is why I introduced legislation to return the United States to the gold standard. Had we been on the gold standard or some other fixed standard, we would not be in the inflation crisis we are in today. I look forward to working with the Republican majority to make sure this issue gets attention.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BETTY RAY MCCAIN

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable life and legacy of Betty Ray McCain, who sadly passed away last week.

She was a force of nature. She spent decades fighting for North Carolinians, from working for former Governor Jim Hunt to serving on UNC's Board of Governors.

Much of the social progress we have made in North Carolina can be credited to Betty Ray McCain's work with the